#### INDIANA LEGISLATURE

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

> IN SENATE. FRIDAY, Feb. 13, 1885-10 a. m.

HOUSE BILS PASSED. The bill [H. R. 74] to legalize the Union Loan and Savings Company of Indianapolis, and all official acts of the Board of Directors, being read the first time, and on motion by Mr. Hilligass, who stated that there was a question as to whether there were a sufficient number of directors chosen to fill the requirements of the statute, the constitutional restriction was set aside by a yea and nay vote, the bill was read the second time by title and the third time by sections, and finally passed by year 35, nays 0.

The bill [H R. 95] to legalize the incorporation of the town of Amb'a, Benton County, was passed to the final reading under a dispersation of the constitutional rule, on motion by Mr. Weir, and passed the Senate by year 34, nays 0.

The bill [H. R. 100] to amend Section 3,805 of the code, concerning the establishment of public Libraries, was read three times under the suspension of the rule by a

yea and may vote (on motion by Mr. Foulke, who explained its provisions would apply to Richmond only, authorizing the levy of five instead of one cent tax), and finally passed by yeas 47, nays 0. The bill [H. R. 142] to amend the act in-

corporating the town of Vernon, Jennings County, was carried to the third reading and finally passed, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Jennings, by yeas 27, nays 0. The bill [H. R. 37] to appropriate \$6,800 for building a brick barn, completing the

gas works, and building an addition to the boys' kitchen at the Reform School for Boys, was Year the third time and passed by year 35, nays 0.

bill [8.61] concerning the beginning and ending of terms of County Commissioners-to begin in December, to serve three years, each

Mr. FOULKE, from the Special Committee thereon, returned Mr. Hoover's Live Stock Company Incorporation bill [8, 28], recommending the subtitution of a similar bill [H. R. 70] with amendments. He said the amendments are intended to afford protection against the ultimate tendency to drive out the small stock farmer by limiting such incorporations to the importation of foreign blooded stock and breeding therefrom. The acquisition of land is limited to 2 500 acres, with the privilege of leasing 2,500 scres more, and with the additional right to lease other lands from year to year. I think it a dangerous thing to permit a large quantity of land to be owned by a corporation. Then the committee amendments provide that the company shall not own over 2 500 head of stock. The capital stock not to exceed \$200,000. I think the privileges are sufflew by large with these instations, which will secure stock farmers against dangerous competition.

The reprt was concurred in. On his further motion the bill 8, 70, as so amended, was read the second time. On motion by Mr. WINTER, the rules were dispensed with, by a yea and nay vote, and the bill read the third time. The question being: "Shall the bill

Mr. BAILEY: When the Senate bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations a provision was inserted that each stockholder and member of such corporation shall be individually liable to creditors of the corporation to the amount of unpaid stock subscribed by him, and for an additional amount equal to the stock subscribed by him. I think this amendment very important. It is not in the House bill No. 70, therefore I shall have to vote against it. Mr. SMITH, of Jay: I dont think that bill ought to pass without that provision is

On motion by Mr. Foulke the bill was referred to a Special Committe of One, with instructions to report it back with the amendment referred to at 2 o'clock.

incorporated in it.

The motion was agreed to, and the President pro tem. (Mr. Magee) appointed Mr. railey as said committee. Then came a recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION. Mr. SHIVELY'S bill [S. 18-See page 162-3 of the Brevier Reports] coming up on the second reading, the question being on a motion to substitute the bill 8, 233 therefor-

Mr. SHIVELY said: The substitute offered by the Senator from Marion (Mr. Winter) is a bill known as one recommended by the Indiana State Medical Society, and I regret to oppose it, because it is a society for which I have the most profound respect, and a society of which I have been an humble member for more than thirty years. Since I had the honor to introduce this bill I have received 300 letters from physicians throughout the State expressing a preference for it.

a Board of Examiners, to consist of seven members, four of whom are to be nominated by the State Medical Society, one by the Eclectic State Medical Society, one by the Homeopathic Medical Society, and one by the Physio-Medical State Society, and from these nominations it is made the duty of the Governor to appoint this board, All I have of Senate bill 18 is preferable to those in to say is that from the extensive information I have received from physicians throughout the State there is a general objection to that feature of the bill, and I hope it will be voted

Mr. WINTER: I have no interest or feeling whatever for or against any particular bill. I informed Doctors Rogers, Woodburn, and Hobbs, of Knightstown, there were some features in it that didn't must my approval, but that the bill could be amended in the Senate. I believe the medical profession, which is a numerous and learned profession. and one entitled to respectful consideration, are desirous of some legislation upon this subject. If there is to be any legislation whatever there ought to be an effort to adopt a bill that will attain some good result. The objection I have to the bill introduced by the Senator from Grant (Mr. Shively) is that I don't consider it will be beneficial in its operations. It would not secure the people of the State against quackery. The object of these bills is, as I understand it to prevent this State from being overrun by quacks which have been driven into this State by the laws of other States; and the bill of the Senator from Grant County, in my opinion, will not prevent that. It may be a quack will be required to commit perjury to get into practice, but I think a man so devoid of all principle as to purchase a diploma will not | other States, or officers of the army. be deterred from continuing in his evil practice, simply because he is required to question, and under its operations the bill make an affidavit he has a diploma from was ordered engrossed.

clined to think that the effect of the bill will be to ald the quack to deceive the people. Another objection: I'ne bill I in. troduced might be amended so that the Examining Board shall consist of nine members-three from the old school and two from each of the other schools. I don't think it right that a majority of the board should be taken from any one school. The letters with which members have been pleaded from physicians are based upon a misapprehension of this bill, the writers understanding this bill requires old practitioners to go before the board and be examined. These letters are written in answer to a circular stating the features of these two bills. The House bill is the same as Senate bill 223. It was inticated in the circular that under the provision of the House bill every physician, no matter what his attainments would have to go before the Board and be exam ined as a mere tyro in the business. That accounts for the expressions of physicians in favor of Senate bill No. 18. The provisions of the other bill is more liberal than the bill No. 18, for the bill 223 does not require an examination of one who has practiced for five consecutive years. This bill requires all others to convince the Board that the applicant has an academic education. A man may qualify himself to practice without having graduated in a medical college, though this bill 223 requires that. That provision can be stricken out, however. This bill will give better satisfaction to the profession, and it will more effectually rid the State of dis-

reputable practitioners. Mr. McINTOSH hoped the Senate would give a fair consideration to these bills. A medical bill ought to be passed this session. He was not a stickler for any particular bill but there is one material defect in the bill No. 223, because if it passed no physician who has practiced but four years, though he attended two, three or more courses at a medical college, could obtain a license. Any man who can pass a successful examination of the board, whether he ever attended a course at a medical college or not, ought to be permitted to have a license. If the Senate adopts the substitute it must take the risk of proving it up. If No. 18 is passed it should be amended so that the proof of a ten years practice by two reputable witnesses should be sufficient, and the same proof should be required of one who has practiced three

years and attended a full course of lectures. Mr. THOMPSON: For the past twentyfive years the school of medicine to which he On motion by Mr. Duncan, of Brown, his | belongs has made application to the Legislature for a bill to protect and raise the stand ard of the medical practice. Two-thirds of the letters received on this subject are satisfied without any law on the subject, while three alternating-was read the second time, | nine-tenths making comparisons between the two bills favor the Shively bill. The people are being fooled out of their money by quacks, but they do not petition for protection from them; but the physicians petition the State for protection to those who are

qualified. He favored the Shively bill. Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, stated objections to the bill of the Senator from Greene (Mr. McIntosh) It requires proof of good moral character; but how is that question to be determined? Under the law it is about as different as the different phases of the human mind. Then it requires a diploma from some regularly chartered medical college; which, as he understands, many of the oldest and most reputable colleges do not possess a charter. A stranger, though ever so reputable a physician, can not obtain a license because he must obtain the affidavit of two freeholders or householders that he is well known to them. It may be true we should have some sort of legislation, but every Legislature for eighteen years have failed to pass one because the doctors will not agree. When doctors disagree who shall decide?

He also cited objections to the bill 8. 223: None but graduates of some medical college shall be eligible to an examination. If everybody were required to have a diploma from reputable medical college, what need is there of legislation on the subject? There is no reason why a young man tresh from a medical college with his diploma should be examined by such a board. If there be colleges who sell diplomas legislation should be as against these, so as to wipe them out of the land, as well as to punish the purchase of such diplomas. Of all the veriest quacks, the worst one of them could prove a practice of five It is a dangerous bill. He favored Senate bill No. 18. While it may not be all the profession or this Legislature desires, yet it is a step in the right direction—a basis upon which future legisla-tion may be had. The bill is guarded with sufficient penalties, in all respects more carefully guarded than in either af the other bills. These is provision in it made for a record for the doctor. The liberal policy is incorporated in the bill introduced by the Senator from Grant (Mr. Shively).

Mr. McCULLOUGH favored Senate bill No. 18. It is not a radical bill, and we do not want radical legislation on the subject. The objection is made that practitioners would commit perjury under it, to avoid which there should be an amendment requiring their affidavit to contain a statement as to the exact locality in which the applicant has been practicing for the prescribed term of ten years.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay, thought the passage of this bill [8, 18] would allow most as practitioner to continue the practice on the payment of \$3. If there is to be any me !ical legislation, there should be some examination that should require a board of skilled | law. I think the bill is a good one. It does physicians to determine who is qualified to

practice medicine. Mr. SELLERS: No bill should be passed that will discriminate ogainst some and m favor of others, and how can it be otherwise with a board of seven, with four belonging the our offered as a substitute provides for | to one particular school. Another objection is the requiring all physicians to come to Indianapolis to stand an examination. The ten years' practice feature is a good one. Many such may not be as skillful as some who have received diplomas, but they have acquired what may be termed a vested right. In every respect the provisions Senate bill 223. There were in 1880 4,696 physicians in Indiana, all of whom under the bill 223 must pay from \$5 to \$25 to this Board of Examiners besides paying their expenses to Indianapolis. No quack will be allowed to practice where the rights of reputable physicians are guarded.

Mr. WILLARD, stating he was heartily in favor Senate bill 18, moved the previous question, but withdrew that motion on being assured discussion would cease. The motion to substitute the bill, S. 223

for the bill, S. 18, was rejected by year 4 Mr. Overstreet moved to amend by re ducing the fee from \$3 to \$1 50, by striking

ont the requirement of witnesses, and also striking out Section 7. On motion by Mr. McCallough the amendment was amended by requiring the affidavit to contain a statement of the locality where

the ten years' practice was had. A division of the question being demanded-That part of the amendment proposing to strike ont the provision for witnesses was agreed to, as was also the second subdivision

part striking out the seventh section. Mr. DAVIS made an ineffectual motion to amend, by declaring the provisions shall not apply to consulting physicians from Mr. WILLARD demanded the previous

some reputable medical college, I am in . I On motion by Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, I provides that the supervisor should make I ing."

passed the Sena'e by year 28, nays 11.

Mr. BAILEY, explaining: I have re ceived a good number of letters from my constituents, all of them against any med ical legislation whatever. I therefore yote

Mr. DAVIS, when his name was called. said: I have received quite a number of letters from various physicians, some of whom desire a medical bill passed, and some do not. My own impression is that there are a great many provisions in this bill I would like to vote for, but as I understand it under this bill a physician of note called upon to visit a patient in another county would have to obtain a license for each county. I therefore vote "no."

Mr. ZIMMERMAN, in explanation of his vote, said: Inasmuch as the people in my district don't demand any legislation upon the subject of regulating the practice of medicine, I vote "no."

The vote was then announced as above. ELECTION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Mr. Brown's County Superintendent election bill [8, 8], being read the second time, with two committee reports-one favorable and the other recommending that the bill lie

Mr. HILLIGASS opposed taking the election of County Superintendent out of the hands of Township Trustees, and making that officer a creature of an election by the popular vote of the people. A man, without reference to qualification, as far as sobriety and efficiency and honesty, may succeed in securing the nomination of a political party for the position of County Superintendent, although he may be able to secure a certificate of qualification to hold the office. I am opposed to interfering with the present plan that has worked so successfully, and, as far as I know, satisfactorily.

Mr. WILLARD: There is a report signed by three members, recommending the passage of the bill, and another report, signed by three members of the committee, one of which I am, recommending that the bill lie on the table. In order that members may think over this rather unusual occurrence. he moved that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13, 1885-10 a, m.

Mr. Robi son's bill [H. R. 169] to amend the dog law, coming up on the second reading with a committee report recommending its indefinite postponement-

Mr. RGBINSON said: The committee may not see the importance of this bill. I think it is one of importance to the people of the State. It is not an act 'or the protecan act for the protection of the people of the State engaged the industry of sheep husbandry. The bill simply provides an amendment to the law, whereas under the present law, if you refer to the section of the statute, you will see there is a penalty for killing any dog which has been listed for taxation. There are many dogs through the State listed for taxation, upon which the tax has never been paid, and many worthless curs that go untaxed. They are listed, but the tax is never paid upon them. The amendment suggested simply provides a penalty for killing any dog upon which the tax has been paid. It simply removes the protection given under the law to dogs upon which the tax has not been paid. It has been said that if you remove the protection from the dog simply because the tax has not been paid you might as well remove it from the cow and horse. I think there is much difference. I insist that the report of the committee ought not to be concurred in. The House refused to concur in the re-

port of the committee. The bill was ordered engrossed.

FISH POND PROTECTION. Mr. Linville's bill [H. R. 212] coming up on a second reading, with the committee recommendation that it be indefinitely post-

Mr. LINVILLE: I hope the report of the committee will not be concurred in. There are two provisions in this bill. The first limiting the manner of catching fish, and the second prescribing penalties for the violation of it. I understand under the present law there is no protection to fish on other men's property

Mr. KELLISON: I would like to have the gentleman explain where the difference is from the present law.

Mr. LINVILLE: The only change that it makes from the present law is that persons who own pends may catch fish out of the river for the purpose of stocking their ponds. It also provides for the protection of fish in these private ponds. As I understand the present law it does not protect fish in these private ponds.

Mr. MOCK: The objection is that makes a criminal offense of what, under the law, would be a trespass, and perhaps there is already a law covering this offense. We have so many criminal laws that the committee thought this was unnecessary.

Mr. PATTEN: I have heard no good reason given why this should not become a not interfere with the rights of the citizenof the State. Therefore I am in favor of the

Mr. BEST: It seems to me that the oh jections that have been made to this bill as this time would be more proper to be madby amendment to the bill. The bill contain two propositions. It provides for the stock ing of private pends. It allows persons who own private ponds to stock them with fish by going to the lakes and livers and seining for fish. I think it is of some importance to encourage the breeding of fish in ponds whereby the farmers can raise other things beside wheat and corn and hogs. This bill has some merit and it ought to be allowed to go to the second reading and passed for the farmers' protection.

The House refused to concur in the report of the committee. The bill was ordered engrossed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. McGovney's bill [H. R. 191] coming up on the second reading-Mr. GORDON moved to strike out the

word "ten" in line 3, page 3. Mr. McGOVNEY said: This bill was reported back by the committee with the recommendation that it pass the House. The bill 101 proposes to amend Section 20 of the highway law of 1883. You will find it on page 68 of the acts of 1883.

The old system was when a man worked out his road tax on the highway he was presented that receipt at the Treasurer's office when he went there to pay his taxes. The receipt was to go in payment of so much taxes, and he received credit for it in the settlement. Now if a person works out so much tax on the highway he receives a reducing the fee to \$1 50, and also the third | printed blank, and the amount is written in generally with a led pencil, and there is

the constitutional rule was dispensed with- out a list of all the persons that worked in year 34, pays 5-the bill read the second | the whole road district, swear to it and pretime by title, the third time by sections, and | sent it to the Township Trustee. The Township Trustee would have a list of all the persons that worked the road in the township. and from these several lists he must make out a list in alphabetical order, and the Township Trustee is tworn to that and presents it to the County Auditor. I think the amendment would avoid a great many errors. It does not propose to amend any section but

Mr. MOCK, of Wells: There are two objects in the bill. The first is a saving of expense of about \$40 000 a year or over to this State. The expanse of the Trustees making out this list the object is to cut off. The other object is to have the receipts taken by the Treasurer as each. Now this bill requires the supervisors to make a complete report under oath, stating all the facts tully, the same as the Trustee of the township; and there is nothing wrong about that.
Mr. McMULLEN demanded the previous

The demand was seconded by the House and under its operations the amendment was

On motion of Mr Bailey, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Rights and Privileges, with instructions to report it back next Monday.

Mr. Pleasants' bill [H. R 248] coming up on a second reading, with a committee recommendation that it be indefinitely post-

Mr. PLEASANTS said: I hope the report of the committee will not be adopted. The bill provides that druggists shall keep an account of every prescription sold and of all liquor, and the name of the party purchasing it and the object for which it was purchased, and file a sworn statement of this account in the office of the Clerk, making the failure to do so a misdemeanor, for which a fine may be assessed, not to exceed the sum of \$20. Mr. WILLIAMS: I think the bill ought to be indefinitely postponed. I think it would make men commit perjury in addi-

tion to violating the law. Mr. ELEY: It would be a dead-letter: a man would not criminate himself. Mr. DALE: The saloon men, while they traffic in liquor, are put under heavy license. I hope this bill will pass and the raport of the committee will not be concurred

Mr. MOCK: The Committee on Rights and Privileges gave this bill a very great deal of consideration, and they were of the unanimous opinion. I believe, that the law could not be enforced. A law that is not upheld by public sentiment is worse than no law at all. It is unreasonable. The law

we have now is sufficient if enforced. Mr. DEEM: I desire to say I am opposed to this bill. I would be in favor of it if all the druggists in the State would comply with it. But the honest druggists of the State would comply with it, while the distion of dogs, but it is, as I understand it. | honest druggists would fail to do so; and again, if all the druggists would do it they would criminate themselves. It seems to me improper to ask a man to criminate himself. Mr. MOODY demanded the previous ques-

tion. The demand was seconded by the House, and under its operations the House refused to concur in the report of the committee. On motion of Mr. GORDON the bill was ordered engrossed.

And then the House adjourned,

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were recorded Thursday, February 12, as reported by Steeg & Bernhamer, abstract compilers, 12 and 15 Thorpe Block.

Milton C. Holman and wife to Henry Egelhoff, warranty deed to lot I in Webb's subdivision of part of lot 5 in Yandes' subdivision of the Carson William H. Berryman and wife to August Beermann, warranty deed to lots 34 and 35 in Dunlap & Tutewiler's subdivision of blocks 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in B. F. Morris' addition to the city of Indianapolis.

Daniel T. McNiel and wife to Dixon & Co, warranty deed to lot 15 of William A. Bell's subdivision of lots 13, 14 and of Johnson heirs' addition to the

city of Indianapolis ... Matilda Metz and husband to Taomas Craig, warranty deed to lot 9 in Crawford & Goodlet's subdivision of part of block 15 of Rolmes' West End addition to the city of Indianapolis ..... Frustees Oberlin College to Bridget Creegan, warranty deed to lot 15 in Hubbard et al's, subdivision of square

9 in the southeast addition to the city Conveyances, 5; consideration...... 3,160 00 TRANSFERS FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Eliza J. Holland to Benjamin Holland et al. warranty deed to part of lots 7 and 8 in outlot 85 in the city of Indianap-Harvey B. Smith and wife to Evaline Berry and husband warranty deed to lot 20 in the town of Germantown ...... Oliver McCray and wife to Barbara Smith, warranty deed to lot 9 in the ingaliston Manufacturing Company's subdivision and addition to the city of 1,200 00 lichael Carroll, executor, to Mary A. Renihan, executor's deed to lot 11 in Monernan & Pierce's subdivision of

outlot 126 in the city of Indianapolis ... William Hunter, administrator, to Christian Watterman, administrator's deed to part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 28, township 15 north of range 4 east, containing 20 acres: also part of the west half of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 15 north of range 4 east; also part of the northwest quarter of section 20, township, range 4 eastcontaining 2 90-100 acres .... illiam A Wood to Samantha G. Davis et al., warranty deed to part of lot 88 in tion to Irvington .. 859 00 Jacob P. Dunn, Jr., and wife to Daniel Bernd et al., quit claim deed to lot 7 in the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company's addition to the cit, of In-

800 00 Jacob P. Dunn, Jr., to Daniel Bernd, warranty deed to same tract .... 800 00 Elizabeth Whiteside to Fred Prange. warranty deed to 40 acres off the west end of the south half of the southwest quarter of section 16, township 16,

2,000 00 north of range 5 east ...... Conveyances, 9: consideration ...... .. \$ 11,937 50 A Plous Millionaire.

New York Letter. It is not often that a millionaire stands up to lead in prayer, but I heard John D. Rock afellar, President of the Standard Oil Company, who has a city residence in Fifty. fourth street, make an excellent prayer the other evening. He is said to be worth \$25,-660,660, but he neither drinks nor uses tobacco, and he is a deacon in Dr. Armitage's church. He likes a fast horse, and has eleven horses in his stable here. Few men. however, lead plainer lives than he, and few put on less style. He gives liberally to unsectarian charities, but he says, "When it given a receipt by the Supervisor, and he comes to church work I always give to the Baptists, my own denomination, and to no

other church.

A Minueapolis Mother. Many a mother will read with interest what Mrs. McCurdy, of 907 Cedar avenue, Minneapolis, says: 'Since an attack of diphtheria, a year ago, I have been troubled nothing to prevent a man from making a greatly with indigestion, which no doctor's change in the receipt. For instance, if a | medicine would help. I began using Brown's man has worked to the amount of Iron Bitters two months ago, and it acted \$2.50 he might change it to \$7.50 like a charm-gave me such an appetite I I have been informed that that was the use- | was hungry all the time. I consider myself age and it sometimes prevailed further than | well, and recommend my friends to use it. any one knew of. The highway law of 1883 | Shall also use it when my children are ail-

## POISON

IN THE PASTRY

Vanilla, Lemon, Grange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and nasurally as the fruit from which they are made FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE Price Baking Powder Co., MAXERS OF St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems, Best Dry Hop Yeast. FOR SALE BY GROCERS WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEP-SIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

• Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wenderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw," MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,

525 Commerce St., Philadelphia. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

### HAPPY RELIEF

Speedily obtained at all stages of Chronic diseases. embracing the various forms of Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Gleet, Impotency, Seminal Weakness and Spermatorrhea permanently cured. Skill and experience can be relied on, as I am a graduate of medicine and surgery, and longer located in this city than any other physician in my speciality.
I have made a special study of Female Disease and their treatment. Can give permanent relief in Inflammation or Ulceration of Womb, Painful and Suppressed Menses.

Reliable Pills, with full printed directions, sent to any address for \$1 per box.

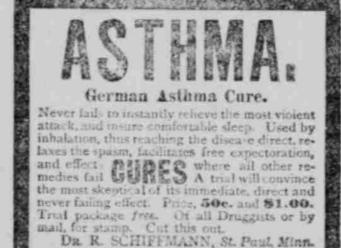
Consultation free and invited. F. M. ABBETT, M. D., No. 23 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis. N. B .- Please note the number, and thus avoid office near with same name.

#### PATENTS

Obtained, and all Patent Business at home or abroad attended to for Moderate Fees. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send Model or Drawing. Weadvise as to patentability free of charge: and we Charge no Fee Un-

less Patent is Allowed. We refer, here, to the Postmaster, the Superintendent of Money Order Division, and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.



THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

R, G, DUN & CO., Manager. Proprietor. No. 6 Blackford Block.

The oldest, the best, the most progressive and the most reliable establishment of the kind in the world, having 103 branch offices fully equipped and in good running order, or three to one more than any other Agency has of actually live offices. For over 42 years we have enjoyed an unsullied reputation for nonesty, reliability and fair dealing, and we have unlimited resources for conducting our business successfully. We invite a test of our qualities by the merchants of Indian-B. G. DUN & CO. apolis.

# INDIANAPOLIS

AND MARUFACTURE

BLANK BOOKS

THAT CAN NOT BE EXCEPLED.

---IN OUR-

Show Work Department

We are well prepared for printing

Posters, Programmes,

STREAMERS AND DODGERS.

A SPECIALTY.

71 & 73 West Market Street,

BUSINESS CARDS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I [The firms represented below are the most stounch and reliable in the city, and are entirely worthy of the patronage of Sentincl readers,]

ENGRAVER ON WOOM

58% East Market street, opposite Postomos.

Indianapolis, Ind.

CHARLES A. NICOLL,

NTIST, . G. PARSONS. 10% West Washington Street, OVER NEWS Officed

Indianapolis. HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.,

AD HERETH. 74 East Court street.

H. C. STEVENS' NEW WALL PAPER & SHADE HOUSE! 64 East Ohio street, Indianapolis.
Oil-Cloths, Ruggs and Mats. Special designs in

Window Shades and Interior Decorations. W.B. BARRY, SAW MANUFACTURER,

182 and 134 South Pennsylvania street, MITH'S CHEMICAL DYE-WORKS, No. 9 dye and repair gentlemen's clothing; also ladies' dresses, shawls, sacques, and six and woolen goods of every description, dyed and zer finished; kid gloves neatly cleaned at 10 cents per pair. Will do more first-class work for less mons? than any house of the kind in the State.

OHARLES A. SIMPSON, Manager.

WHITSIT & ADAMS, BEWER AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Room 21 Thorpe Block, Indianapolis. W S. BAWLS,

DENTIST. 5 Claypool Block, opposite Bates House. Special attention given to the preservation of the

New Indiana Law Books,

THE JUSTICE'S GUIDE. By Thomas M. Clarke. A new and practical treatise for Justices of the Peace, stating their duties and showing them how to execute them, with all the acts relating to the Justice and Constable, About 500 pages, bound in law style. only \$3,00.

Clarke's Law of Real Property in Indiana

and Conveyancers Manual, \$2.00. Burns' Railroad Laws of Indiana and digest

Statutes of Indiana, Revision of 1876, 2 vols., \$3.00 for iet.

of Supreme Court Decisions, \$1.50,

Clarke's Manual for County Commissioners, Auditors, Township Trustees, Road Superintendents and Road Masters, with the

Laws Governing those Officers, \$3.00.

Manual for Constables - a Guide for that Officer, \$1,00.

Second and Fourth Indiana Reports (new editions), \$4,50 each.

Gavin & Hord's Statutes, with Davis Supplement, 3 vols., \$3.00 for set.

Manual for Township Trustees and Road Superintendents, with the laws in force governing these officers, 50 cents,

Law of Taxation-Concerning the assessment and collection of taxes, 50c. Law of Sheriff—a Complete Manual for Shere

iffs, \$1.00.

Circulars for either the above books furnished on application. Address

SENTINEL COMPANY, 71 & 74 W. Market St.